



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

ALLEN, FREDERICK J. *The Shoe Industry*. Pp. 327. Price, \$1.25. Boston: The Vocation Bureau of Boston, 1916.

This book briefly traces the history of the shoe industry from hand labor to machine operation, touches upon the art of tanning, sets forth the general divisions of the manufacture of leather footwear, and then minutely describes the manufacturing operations incident to the production of shoes. The particular jobs in each department are fully explained and their return indicated. The book contains, moreover, an excellent glossary of terms used in shoemaking, a short list of representative books that may be used for reference and a full catalogue of shoe periodicals.

The purpose of the volume is to furnish to young people about to choose an avocation the complete details of the opportunities in the shoe trades, an aim which is thoroughly accomplished by the author. A carping critic might question Mr. Allen's ability as a historian or his sensitiveness to economic factors of cause and result, but no one could find fault with his painstaking account of the processes of shoe manufacture and the consequent demands for workers. Not only young men and women seeking vocational guidance, but everyone connected with the shoe business, particularly salesmen and retailers, will find this treatise helpful.

M. K.

GOWIN, ENOCH BURTON. *The Executive and His Control of Men*. Pp. xv, 349. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

This book is an analysis of the sources and methods of the power of an efficient, dominating executive. How and why does this man rise to leadership among the other nine hundred and ninety-nine with whom he contended? Dr. Gowin answers this question in a twenty-four chapter book, divided into three parts as follows:

Part I. Individuality.

Part II. Motivating the Group.

Part III. Limits upon the Executive.

The study is, in the main, a theoretical explanation of the power of the dominant manager from the standpoint of psychology and sociology. Quotations and references from standard works on sociology and psychology occupy considerable space. Aptly chosen historical references *ad libitum* illustrate specific points with the experience and practice of the leaders of the world's affairs. An interesting and amusing comparative statistical analysis of the physical characteristics of the various grades of executives is included.

The book is carefully prepared, ably analyzed, and well-written. A prodigiously broad reading and observation have preceded writing. One can but wonder, however, whether a study so broadly academic in character, one which will appeal to the philosophical mind, will be sufficiently specific to interest the executive,—he of the motor type, whose power is to him an unanalyzed art.

J. H. W.